

Spain accepts case against premier

MADRID (R) — Spain's supreme court has agreed to hear a lawsuit against the prime minister and the defence minister from a general sentenced to 30 years in jail for his part in last year's abortive coup. Lt.-Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, who is appealing against his sentence, said in his petition that Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and Defence Minister Alberto Oliart had interfered with justice before the trial by changing a number of judges in the military court. The petition said comments by the prime minister when he heard the court's sentences also interfered with justice. The government is appealing against the acquittals and light sentences handed down on June 3 this year. The penalty for interfering with the independence of the judiciary is disqualification from public office.

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King, Queen attend British air show

LONDON (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein was the honour guest in a mammoth air show organised by the Royal Air Force on British Air Force Day in southwestern England on Sunday. King Hussein, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, toured various pavilions on the show and inspected several types of helicopters. The show included an aerobatic display by helicopters, fighter planes, gliders, propeller-engine planes and paragliding.

Times attacks U.S. negative response to Arafat statement

LONDON (R) — The London Times Tuesday criticised America's "negative" response to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's declaration accepting all United Nations resolutions on the Palestine question. The Reagan administration said Tuesday that Mr. Arafat's remarks failed to meet U.S. calls for unequivocal recognition of Israel's right to exist. The Times said his statement represented, at the very least, an important step towards explicit recognition. This negative American reaction suggests that the United States is not really interested in obtaining the PLO's participation in a peaceful settlement of the conflict, or even that it would regard the emergence of the PLO in a serious negotiating role as an unwanted complication," it commented. This was a very grave mistake, it said. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) participation "offers by far the best chance that an eventual settlement would win the consent of the mass of the Palestinian people." The Times said.

Sudanese leader in Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Sudanese Vice-President Maj.-Gen. Omar Mohammad Al Tayeb arrived in Addis Ababa Tuesday for talks on security, defence and political issues with Ethiopian officials. In Khartoum, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said earlier that the vice-president would also try to mediate in the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Tehran pardons ex-navy chief

LONDON (R) — Admiral Mahmoud Alavi, the former head of the Iranian navy who was jailed for alleged links with U.S. intelligence agents, has been pardoned along with 92 other political prisoners. Tehran newspapers said Tuesday. The papers said the prisoners, all convicted by military tribunals, were amnestied by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and would be released in a few days. Adm. Alavi was sentenced to eight years' jail two years ago on the strength of documents supplied by militant students who occupied the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

IRA ambushes police in Belfast

BELFAST (R) — Irish Republicans Army (IRA) guerrillas ambushed a police patrol in West Belfast with rocket and gunfire Tuesday, injuring four policemen, police said. The policemen were dazed but not seriously hurt in the attack, the first major assault in Belfast since last week's two London bombings in which 10 people were killed.

Canadian named Miss Universe

KIMA, Peru (R) — Karen Dianne Baldwin, 18, of Canada, won the Miss Universe title Monday. Second place went to Italy's Cinzia Fossati, followed by Tina Somera of Greece and Terry Taylor of the U.S.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

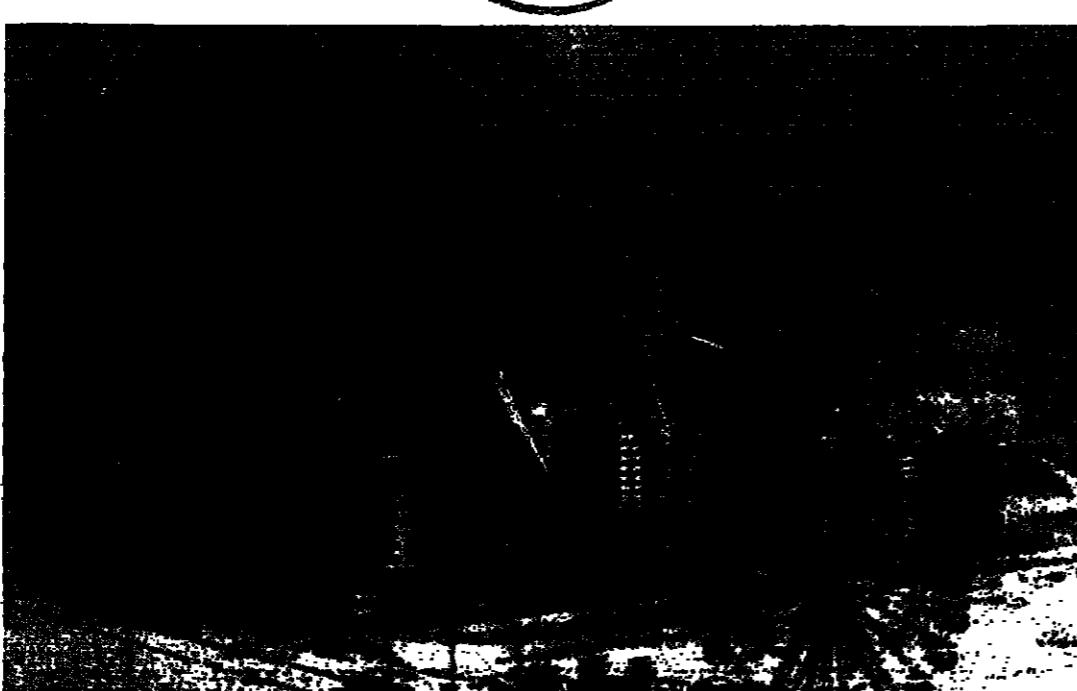


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Serials

Mubarak sends message to U.S.

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali left for Washington Tuesday carrying a message from President Hosni Mubarak to President Reagan on the Lebanese conflict. Mr. Ali's trip follows a visit to Cairo by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who failed to persuade Egypt to accept any of the Palestinian forces besieged in Beirut. Egypt wants any evacuation coupled with a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem.



Explosion after explosion rocks West Beirut Monday as Israeli jets continue heavy bombardment (A.P. wirephoto)

Ceausescu receives Badrancs

BUCHAREST (Petra) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received Prime Minister Mudar Badran and his wife at the Neptun resort where the latter are on a holiday.

Mr. Badran conveyed to President Ceausescu and to the Romanian people the greetings and good wishes of His Majesty King Hussein and Jordanian people. He also expressed his happiness at being received by President Ceausescu and thanked him extending an official invitation to Romania in the future in order to get acquainted with Romania's achievements.

President Ceausescu thanked Prime Minister Badran for his good feelings and requested him to convey his regards to His Majesty King Hussein and the greetings of the Romanian people to the people of Jordan.

Reagan extends ban on cluster bombs to Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has decided to extend indefinitely a week-old suspension on delivery of cluster-bomb ammunition to Israel, the State Department announced Tuesday.

The suspension was imposed last week while the administration considered whether Israel's use of cluster bombs in Lebanon violated a secret U.S.-Israel agreement governing use of American-supplied weapons.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said the president's latest action was the result of "a policy decision" and did not represent a finding that Israel had "violated" the secret agreement.

Mr. Fischer declined to give details of Mr. Reagan's latest action, which was described in a letter sent to Congress on Monday.

The spokesman said the letter was classified because of the sensitivity of negotiations on a Lebanon settlement being headed by Special Envoy Philip Habib.

The suspension involves 155-millimetre shells which explodes and sprays hundreds of tiny "bomblets" over a wide area. Cluster weapons can be either aerial or artillery shell form.

Mr. Fischer said the president's policy decision was based on a review of Israeli responses to requests for clarification on the use of cluster bombs and of additional information from various sources.

He said no further action was contemplated at present.

Press reports have said the secret agreement on cluster bombs restricts their use to defensive employment against solely military targets.

After reports that they had been used in Lebanon, the administration made repeated requests to Israel for information.

U.S. reflects on grain sales to Soviets

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has yet to decide about the future of U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union, the White House said Tuesday.

The issue is politically sensitive in view of pressure from U.S. farmers who want increased grain exports at the same time as there is a presidential embargo on equipment and technology to the Soviet Union for a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

Reagan administration officials said the issue is expected to be resolved soon, possibly this week, but Mr. Reagan wants more information before deciding.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes denied news reports that Mr. Reagan had decided on a one-year renewal of an existing agreement calling for the Soviet Union to buy between six and eight million tonnes of U.S. grain a year.

Farm groups want the pact extended and the amount raised in order to reduce surplus stocks and bolster depressed grain prices.

Officials said the Reagan administration is divided, although the main recommendation of advisers is that the existing grain agreement should be extended for a year.

Allied leaders have questioned U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union in view of Mr. Reagan's ban on the export of gas pipeline

equipment and technology by U.S. overseas subsidiaries and foreign firms manufacturing under U.S. licence.

They have accused Mr. Reagan of following a double standard.

France and Italy have already announced they will ignore the pipeline ban, which the president imposed because of the alleged Soviet role in the continuation of martial law in Poland.

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equipment and technology

FEATURES

The art and soul of Islam

Text and calligraphy

by Mohammad Zakariya

ALTHOUGH the Prophet Mohammad exhorted his followers to "tie down knowledge with writing," he never directed them to write down the Koran in a complete volume. The Holy Book was held piecemeal in the memories of multitudes, but perhaps only half a dozen or so of the Prophet's companions memorised the entire Koran in the proper order. Most sections were indeed inscribed on bits of hide or bone, but nowhere did the Koran exist complete save in the prodigious memories of a few men. Thus, at the Prophet's death, his companions were left hanging on the

horns of a dilemma: should they preserve the Holy Book by writing it down, or should they entrust it to memory? The ultimate decision marked a crucial turning point in the history of Islam — and of Arabic writing.

The Prophet's own scribe, Zayd ibn Thabit, has left us this account of how the Koran was preserved:

"Abu Bakr (the first caliph of Islam) sent me for me after the battle of Yamama. Omar (the second caliph) was with him. Abu Bakr said, 'Omar has come to me saying, 'There was much slaughter on the day of Yamama. I fear that the few remaining memorisers of the

Koran may be killed on other battlefields. Much of the Koran will be lost unless you gather it all and write it down. It is my belief that this should be done.'

Abu Bakr continued, "So I asked Omar how I should do what the Prophet of God, Peace Be Unto Him, did not do, and Omar replied, 'It is, by God, best.' Omar reiterated the point until God opened my heart to his view." There was Omar sitting by, not speaking, as Abu Bakr addressed me. "You are a bright young man and we trust you," Abu Bakr said to me. "You wrote the Revelations for the Prophet, so you must now track down all the parts of the Koran and write it all down."

I thought to myself, "By God, if he has charged me with moving a mountain, it would not have been as heavy to me as the job of collecting and writing down the Koran." So I said to Abu Bakr, "How can I do something the Prophet of God Himself did not do, nor did he order that it be done?" And Abu Bakr replied, "It is, by God, best." I did not cease going over it with him until God put my heart at ease about the matter, as He had done for Abu Bakr and Omar. Thereupon I arose and began to track down all the parts of the Koran from (where it had been written down on) scraps of hide, shoulder bones, palm-leaf strips, and in the hearts of men.

Thus began a remarkable saga. During the brief caliphate of Abu Bakr (A.D. 632-34), Zayd managed to compile the complete

Koran, but it was not until the caliphate of Uthman (A.D. 644-56) that a standard version was finally established — again through the efforts of Zayd ibn Thabit. Compilation of the Othmanic version, upon which all subsequent Korans are based, was an accomplishment that was to withstand the tests of time and to survive intact to the present day.

The development of Arabic writing

Before the advent of Islam, the Arabs used two styles of writing, which came to be called the dry script and the moist script. The dry script, characterised by precision and angularity, was reserved for formal use, while the cursive of flowing moist script was used for more prosaic tasks. Probably known at this time but not widely used were the dots that allow the 19 basic letter shapes to stand for separate letter sound. (The second letter of the Arabic alphabet, for example, can have a b.t. or th sound, depending on the number of dots it carries.)

For centuries memory was considered the primary vehicle of knowledge and writing a mere back-up system. As such, the early writing was crude, but it was nevertheless efficient. And it is interesting to note that all the technical and aesthetic modifications that have been made over the ensuing years have not altered the basic nature of written Arabic. So little have the fundamentals of the alphabet and language changed that any reader of modern Arabic who takes the time to get used to the older styles of writing can soon begin to read manuscripts from the dawn of written Arabic.

It is, however, the great calligraphy of Islam that sets Arabic apart from other written languages, and the course was set for that calligraphy by the Prophet's many exhortations to write and to write beautifully. "Beautiful writing increases the truth in clarity," said Mohammad. Another saying, one of the most lovely, begins: "Give your eyes their share of worshipping." When his companions asked, "What is their share of worshipping?" the Prophet replied, "Looking at the Koran, then thinking about it and considering its marvels."

Inspired by such sayings, the early calligraphers concentrated on both beautifying and regularising written Arabic, which resulted in a more legible script. The 787-foot-long mosaic inscription on the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, for example, which was executed by A.D. 691 in a highly successful dry script, is as legible to the modern eye as is a page from today's newspaper.

By the end of the seventh century A.D., over a dozen versions of the dry script were being used. One of them, called the inclined script, was characterised by a right-ward slant to the verticals; another, called *Mashiq* or stretched script, is shown in Figure 2. Eventually the term "dry" script began to be replaced by the term "Kufic" script. One style, which became the basic Kufic Koran script, was perfected during the early Abbasid caliphate in the



ninth century A.D. (See Figure 4.)

As the scripts themselves evolved, so did systems for indicating vowel sounds. Abu Amr ad-Dani (d. A.D. 1053) developed a precise vowel system using dots of different colours. Because of its complexity, however, this system was later abandoned in favour of Al Khalil ibn Ahmad's system of micro letters, which is still in use. Figure 3 shows this system in a later Kufic variant, reminiscent of a beautiful 11th century Koran produced in Tunis. The script is similar to those used in both Iran and Iraq at that time.

From these Kufic styles, in combination with elements of the previously somewhat anarchic moist styles, the calligraphers of the Islamic West and Muslim Spain developed their fabulous *Maghribi* scripts. An imaginative variant of *Maghribi* is shown in Figure 5.

Then as now, the calligrapher's tool was a reed pen, the Roman *calamus*, made from a species of reed that grows near water and is also used for thatch, fences, fishing rods, flutes and clarinet reeds. For the moist scripts, the pen is sharpened to a point; for the dry scripts, and for all later calligraphic scripts, it is cut sharply to a chisel edge at varying oblique angles. Such a pen, dipped into

soot-based ink, gives the calligrapher precise control over the thickness of the line. For calligraphy too large for the reed, wooden pens with spatulate tips are used.

For practical writing in the moist scripts, the early calligraphers generally used papyrus. More important work, such as copies of the Koran, was done on vellum for permanence. But the 11th century A.D., paper was also in use. Similar to the better modern rag papers, the calligrapher's paper was starched and polished with burnishing stones to give it a smooth and durable surface.

The great calligraphers

Zayd ibn Thabit could well be considered the first professional calligrapher of Islam; certainly he was its first scribe. Although he likely used both the dry and moist scripts, it is probable that Zayd wrote the first Koran for Abu Bakr and the later copies for Uthman in one of the dry scripts.

The turn away from the dry scripts began in the century A.D., when calligraphers began to explore the aesthetic potential of the moist scripts. The most famous calligrapher of his era was the vizier, Abu Ali ibn Muqla (d. A.D. 940), who began the process of standardising letter proportions in

the moist scripts. By Ibn Muqla's day, the moist scripts were widely enough used to have given names, such as *Muhaqqaq*, *Thuluth* and *Naskh*, and these names are still applied to the modern versions of the same scripts (see Figure 1).

Ibn Muqla's teachings were passed on to his sons and their pupils and formed the basis for Islamic calligraphy until the great founding genius of the art, Ali ibn Hilal, known as Ibn al-Bawwab (d. A.D. 1022), established a new school of teaching that gave all the scripts a look similar to their modern styles. Ibn al-Bawwab's methods, in turn, reigned supreme until the advent of Yaqut al-Mustasimi (d. A.D. 1300). This maestro stressed the angularity of the pen tip and further refined the rules regulating the proportions of each of the eight major scripts and their many variants. Yaqut's styles and rules are still followed by most calligraphers today, although they have undergone much modification.

Like Islam itself, Arabic calligraphy is hardly confined to the Arabic-speaking peoples. In Turkey, for example, Sheikh Hamdullah and Ahmad Qarabasici set the style for the calligraphers of the Ottoman Empire, which produced what is probably the greatest flowering of the calligrapher's

art in all of history. In Persia, Mir Ali Tabrizi's invention of the *Nastaliq* or *Farsi* script created a stylistic breakthrough that reverberated as far as Afghanistan and India. Indeed, wherever Muslims went, they took their beloved calligraphy with them — even into China, where Arabic is written with a brush, Chinese style.

The world of Arabic calligraphy encompasses many nations, races and languages. Wherever the Koran went, so followed its multifold calligraphy. And the process is still unfolding today, as modern artists, both traditional and experimental, use these ancient forms in revealing new ways. Once called "the music of the eyes" and "the ambassador of intelligence," calligraphy has become a modern graphic art with impressive commercial and cultural applications. Yet it is always more than that. Revered for its historical importance and recognised as a choice art form, calligraphy remains, above all, the preeminent visual symbol of Islam.

*Mohammad Zakariya, an American Muslim, is a professional calligrapher of Arabic. He is the author of *The Calligraphy of Islam: Reflections on the State of the Art*. His article is reprinted from *Jordan Magazine*.*

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

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ZARQA

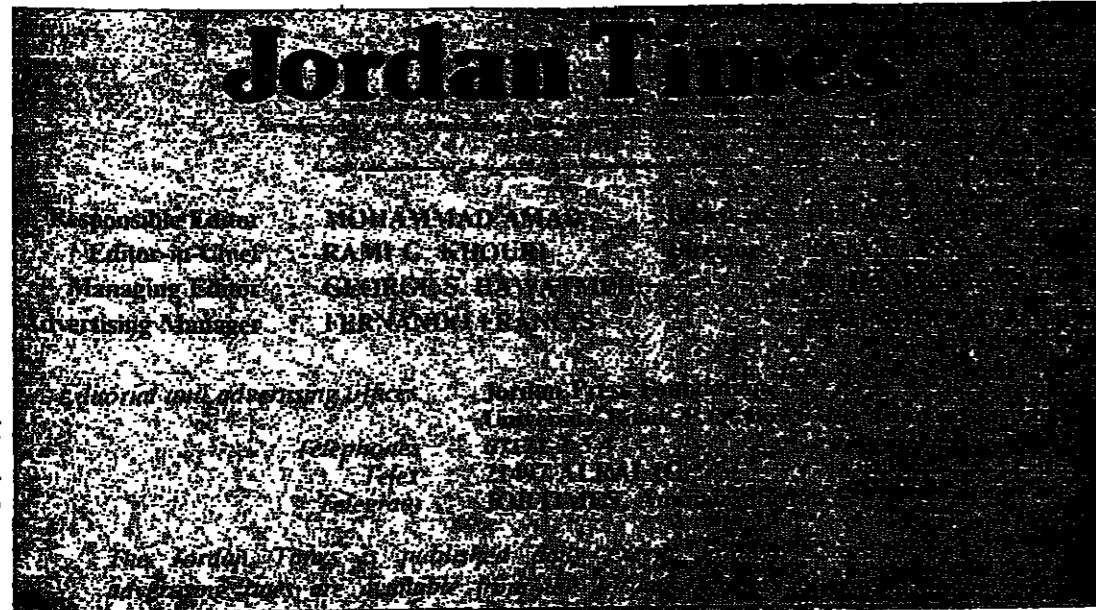
IRBID

GENERAL

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN

CABLES



The 'check-mate' weapon

THE LATE Israeli Prime Minister Mrs. Golda Meir once said that the Israelis' fight for survival is their secret weapon. She used to claim that this weapon had been a major factor behind Israel's "victories" in its battles with the Arab countries. Now, Israel is utilising a more subtle weapon, namely the psychological effect of the "check-mate" situation.

Israel cannot sustain a continuous, long-term war with the Arabs. The Israelis resort to the "blitz" war which enables them to inflict severe losses on the Arabs within a short period of time. This gives rise to a situation in which the Arabs feel they have no alternative but to accept a ceasefire on terms not to their own liking.

A characteristic of the "blitz" war is that a high military momentum can easily topple the balance and decide on the winner within a few days. However, the real value of such a tactic is not restricted at the military level, but is rather displayed in a more forceful manner at the political stage following the usual ceasefire. During this stage, the psychological effects can be exploited to achieve victories of greater dimensions than those achieved by military means.

The Israelis are pursuing these tactics in

dealing with the West Beirut issue. Now that the die is cast and the upper hand has been established, the Israelis are trying to finish off the war by political means, banking on the "no alternative" situation facing the Lebanese and the Palestinians. Why should they risk more losses to their forces, if they could attain their goals politically out of conditions created by quick military operations?

The only way the Israelis can lose over the issue of West Beirut, at least at the present time, is to have the war dragging on longer than what Israel can withstand. But the Israelis are aware of this fact and are doing their best to prevent it.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation must be aware that it has to make up its mind on whether to foil the Israelis' tactics and diffuse the latter's "check-mate" weapon, or whether to give in to the Israelis on the basis of what they have achieved so far in terms of military superiority. In the former case, both the Israelis and the Palestinians will suffer heavy losses, while with the latter option only the Palestinians will suffer the consequences of giving in.

It is a question of maximising the harm inflicted on one's enemy while minimising the subsequent harm rendered upon oneself.

Editors note: Following is the full text of the article written by HRH Crown Prince Hassan and published last week in The Times of London.

TO OBTAIN recognition and peace with their Arab neighbours, Israel attempted to substitute the settlement of other problems for that of Palestine: Sinai for peace in the case of Egypt; withdrawal from Lebanon for peace in that beleaguered country; safe conduct and renunciation of the Palestinian Arab identity in the case of the Palestinians. This practice sets dangerous precedents for future relations, not only of Israel and the Arab states, but for the conduct of international relations.

It should not surprise anyone that the Arabs have been reluctant to offer Israel unequivocal public recognition. Arab gestures in favour of a peaceful settlement have been rebuffed by aggression and statements of intent for expansionism.

Israel's thesis of Jordan being "the Palestine state" had been developed in rigorous defiance of the international community to the right of self-determination: a principle crucial to Britain's position in the case of the Falklands. They claim that responsibility for the future of the Palestinian Arabs is theirs

struggle between Muslims and Christians and the disparities between the diverse communities and regions which have given rise to a precarious political system which could easily be exploited by outside powers. The emergence of the Palestine guerrilla movement provides the second circle, as its presence in the country introduced the Arab-Israeli conflict to Lebanon.

The culmination of this was the

Gaza and Golan Heights, and especially in Jerusalem, have made it difficult for Arabs to identify an avenue for a permanent settlement.

It is a foregone conclusion that Israel's rights, in common with Arab states, include:

- * The right to have its statehood respected;
- * To be free of armed threats, and
- * To exist in peace with its neighbours.

But such rights confer no valid claim to occupy and change the character of a territory ostensibly taken as a measure of self-defence in a war 15 years ago.

The Israelis have constantly rejected the notion of national self-determination for the Palestinians on the grounds that a people without a country cannot entertain such a right. A military campaign was unleashed to destroy the organisation, the PLO, that gave the Palestinians national self-expression.

But if the present PLO leadership are eliminated they will be succeeded by others, perhaps more extreme, more radical, more desperate, simply because the need will still be there. The new generation of Palestinians, and I dare say of Arabs generally, may not be as reasonable as those so dramatically killed or so dramatically humiliated in Beirut.

In 1982 the crux of the Middle East crisis still remains the question of Palestine. No amount of force will sweep away the future of four million people. At the end of

What takes place in Lebanon is shown as an example of what might happen elsewhere in the region if Palestinian national aspirations continued to be trampled.

Syrian-Israeli confrontation which has been subsumed by the current invasion. The third of the concentric circles is the international dimension and the fear of a direct clash between the superpowers.

In Lebanon, the PLO have perhaps mistakenly maintained that not only Israel but Lebanon, too, could not know peace and tranquillity without a settlement of the Palestine question. The extra-territorial rights granted them by Lebanon to facilitate their self-administration have been manipulated. Territorial access allowed them to mount attacks against Israel. Lebanese complaints against Israeli retaliatory raids opened an international forum for the articulation of Palestinian grievances.

Even the prevailing disorder is something of an advantage: what takes place in Lebanon is shown as an example of what might happen elsewhere in the region if Palestinian national aspirations continued to be trampled. Only Israel could not subscribe to that view.

The current Camp David phase in the continuing United States search for peace, however, has been exhausted by a heavy U.S. commitment to the Israeli-Egyptian side of the affair.

Withdrawals from Sinai at the end of 1981, are not linked to the West Bank and Gaza and, thus, Israel has used a free and heavy hand in the occupied territories.

The recent physical and demographic changes in the West Bank,

if the present PLO leadership are eliminated they will be succeeded by others, perhaps more extreme, more radical, more desperate, simply because the need will still be there.

It has been drawn up by identifying a common denominator between potential allies, two of whom, the Arabs and the Israelis, are avowed enemies, to cooperate with the Americans in order to check a threat posed by a third party, the Soviet Union -- a power regarded by some Arabs as a friend and ally.

Those of us who look to the West for moral leadership and the exercise of a moderating influence are being forced to reconsider our



HRH Crown Prince Hassan Ibn Talal

Hormuz. The economic and strategic importance of our region to the West is self-evident. Yet we are puzzled, confused, disoriented and disillusioned by the lack of direction and decisiveness in the formulation of Western, especially American, policy.

The almost involuntary drift toward neutralism was hastened by what, in the absence of a policy pronouncement from President Reagan, can only be called the Haig doctrine. It is based on strategic consensus and had some sinister implications for the Arabs, as it envisaged the collaboration of the United States, Israel and the Arab states countering Soviet expansion in the Middle East.

As powerful regional powers, each may play the surrogate role to the detriment of American interests. Such a policy could only enhance the trend towards neutralism in Arab nations.

Both Israel and Iran are attempting to exploit the contradictions in the Western approach to the Arab World. They want to put the clock back and revive the Nixon doctrines.

As powerful regional powers, each may play the surrogate role to the detriment of American interests. Such a policy could only enhance the trend towards neutralism in Arab nations.

A primary objective of Soviet global strategy is the neutralisation of certain vital zones in the world. The Arab World is among the most important of them all. We remain hopeful that a substantial change will take place and that the appointment and initial pronouncement of Mr. George Shultz will herald a new approach that will beat the retreat from the precipice that confronts us all.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel brings about its political defeat

Israel was dealt its greatest political defeat when on Monday it officially declared its rejection of the document which Chairman Yasser Arafat signed on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) recognising all United Nations resolutions adopted on the Palestinian question. With this rejection, Israel has lost the "legitimacy" granted to it by United Nations resolutions. And thus Israel has rejected the establishment of peace and security in the region.

The Palestinian document has exposed a number of very important facts. It has proved that the features of the just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue have been clearly defined, thus confounding what some superpowers used think that Arabs do not know what they want. The settlement being sought has been stipulated by United Nations resolutions and has been approved by the international community. The document has also proved that the PLO is an organisation that seeks to carry out the international will and that the battles it is fighting are directed to that end. Thus Israel is called upon to retreat to the partition lines stipulated by the

PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel brings about its political defeat

international resolutions, particularly the U.N. resolution on the partitioning of Palestine. If Israel does not comply, the PLO has the right to take whatever measures it deems suitable to carry out the resolution.

The Palestinian document has proved that the United States no longer has any excuse to continue providing Israel with military and political support. In light of the document, the Philip Habib mission is no longer of any value but should be directed to call on Israel to withdraw to the partition borders. It follows that whatever pertains to the Palestinian issue in the Camp David agreements is useless now because the settlement of the issue has already been drawn up by the United Nations and because the PLO has accepted all United Nations resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian issue in toto. The document has made it clear that it is the duty of the United States to recognise the PLO and to initiate a dialogue with it because the United States can no longer say that it cannot recognise the PLO before the latter recognises international resolutions relating to the Palestinian issue.

Al Dustour: An honourable stand by Egypt's Mubarak

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's speech on Monday contained frank and logical opinions, and a clear and defined stand that should be taken into consideration because they relate to all the problems and the urgent issues being faced by the Arab Nation. These opinions and stand also express Egypt's desire and readiness to share in shouldering the responsibility of confronting the dangers and the challenges threatening the Arab World.

The Egyptian stand on the Palestinian issue has not been weakened by the Camp David agreements. President Mubarak has insisted on the

need to recognise the rights of the Palestinian people and called on the United States to solve the Palestinian issue. He also condemned the Israeli aggression on the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples, leaving no doubt in Egypt's capability and desire to move and act within the framework of Arab solidarity.

We cannot but praise the clear and frank stand expressed by President Hosni Mubarak in rejecting any settlement of the Palestinian problem at the expense of Jordan. He stressed that these Israeli ideas are rejected by the Jordanians, the Palestinians and the Arabs.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Computerisation in manufacturing industries

AS JORDAN is on the verge of entering a new phase of projected industrial programmes, particularly in the area of manufacturing industries, the management of the companies are bound to encounter many problems in running the production processes at the technical level. One of these problems is that of material management, which is already causing a nightmare for well-

established companies abroad. This difficulty has spurred many companies to resort to the computerisation of their management system.

The effective management of materials in a factory can have significant effects on profit making, cost saving, improved control, evading human errors, fast reporting, the ability to increase volume without increasing personnel,

and new means of analysing and interpreting information.

The data processing in the manufacturing operations may include sales forecasting, distribution, scheduling, billing, material requirements, purchasing, inventory, production planning, shop floor control, and capacity planning. A common difficulty usually encountered in implementing such a system is the lack of data base integrity, resulting in a failure to enter, update or maintain the necessary information. Another common problem is that the management tends to alter the software packages with the intention of customising them to their own needs, only to discover later that the original format can no longer be utilised. In many cases, it would be better to develop a programme from scratch rather than modify an already packaged one.

The advantages of computerising the system can be easily forfeited if proper care is not taken in the implemen-

tation stage. The outcome could very well be a severe failure in providing the timely and accurate information necessary for total production planning and scheduling. The computerisation has to be undertaken by professional specialists, and usually involves for more expertise than what can be provided by mere programmers.

Some firms commit the mistake of computerising every single item on the work load, without bothering to weigh the merits of such an approach.

Loss of human and financial resources could result if the management could not identify the crucial items to be included in the system. Furthermore, some firms tend to ignore the time factor implied in the operation of the computerised system which does not necessarily match the pace of work in the factory. Too fast or too slow a computerised operation will render the whole approach cumbersome and effort wasting.

The implementation of the computerisation procedure is a professional's job. The system's logic must be tested by someone other than the original programmer. The system should contain accurate and updated information, and the data should be entered in a timely fashion. Other factors influencing the successful operation are the provision of realistic forecasting of any variables and the imposition of a uniform discipline among the users. The manufacturing control is too important to be left only to programmers, and it should be continuously monitored by the top management.

The management of manufacturing companies should not hesitate to seek the advice and the assistance of consultants and specialists whenever they attempt to incorporate a new system. The management that believes the specialists are dispensable would soon fall the victim of its own ignorance.

Israeli Supreme Court justice assails Druse' treatment

Following is an article from the Jerusalem Post International April 18-24, 1982. It often says that the Israeli press has greater freedom to voice criticism of Israel than does the American press. To our knowledge, no American newspaper reported on the following:

By David Richardson

"This is not Israeli law or administration--this is the law of barbarians," was the harsh characterisation of the Israel Defence Forces' treatment of the Golan Druse over the past nine weeks by the retired deputy president of Israel's Supreme Court, Justice Haim Cohn.

At a press conference held last week by the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), Cohen, who is the association's chairman, condemned the IDF's behaviour in the Golan as tantamount to "a frustration of the Knesset's will in extending Israeli law to the Golan." The Druse population appeared to enjoy none of the advantages or benefits of Israeli law and justice, he said. "I would have expected the extension of Israeli law to usher in a 'new era' of legality and of high standards of behaviour," he declared.

The association called the press conference at Beit Agron in Jerusalem following a recent tour of the Golan Heights by five of its members, including two lawyers. Their findings were presented in a two-page report that details allegations of beatings, brutality, and collective punishment, which it says are "clearly illegal," and it describes the general situation in the Golan as "totally unacceptable and without justification."

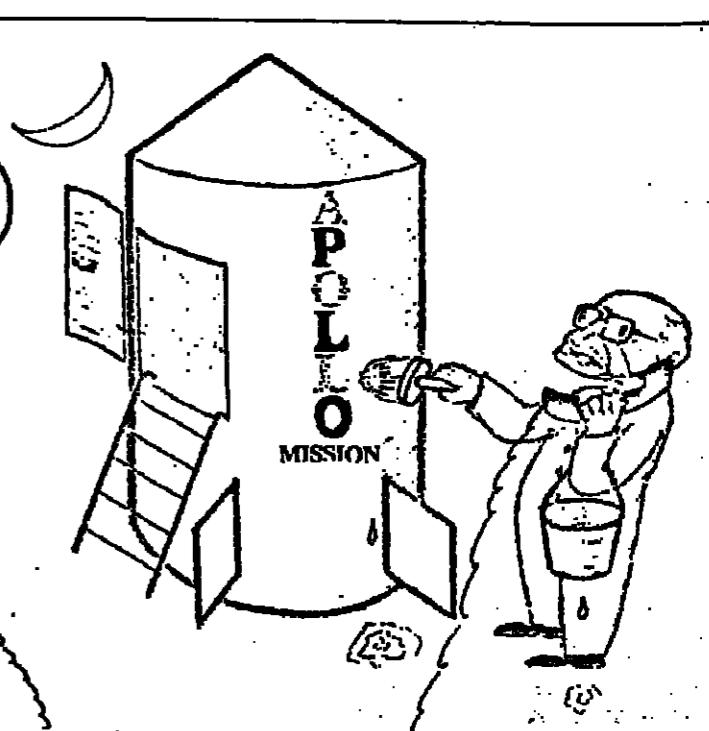
Members of the party reported witnessing an incident in which a woman from one of the Golan villages who had injured her eye in a household accident was not permitted to leave the Golan to receive medical treatment at the government hospital in Safad, in spite of her having a referral letter from her local sick-fund clinic, because she did not have an Israeli identity card.

Lawyers in the part told they saw a school in the village of Ein Kinyatot had been vandalised by troops who had used it as headquarters during the period the IDF had closed off the Golan. Furniture had been broken, windows smashed and Israeli army flags which had been used for decorations on "Israeli festivals" had been scattered and trampled on the floor.

Cohn said that every resident of Israel has to carry an identity card under the Population Registry Law. But the same law stipulates that people refusing to carry one are to be brought to trial and, if convicted, can be fined or jailed for a short period. "It is not written and not hinted and no one dreamed of the possibility," Cohn said, "that someone refusing to take out an identity card would be dragged from his bed at 3 o'clock in the morning, beaten, prevented from working and denied medical care. This law does not recognise this nor do the Defence Emergency Regulations," he said. "This is not Israeli law and bears no resemblance to Israeli law."

Of course, Mr. Begin. That's what we designed them for.

Jordan Times



By Lloyd Timberlake

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta—Ten years after the climax of the catastrophic drought which killed 150,000 people and millions of animals in the eight nations just south of the Sahara Desert, these same countries are once again moving steadily toward another disaster.

Experts disagree whether the next crisis is around the corner or years away, but mathematics dictate that it must come. The huge amounts of foreign aid at present pouring into the region are unlikely to prevent it, because the aid—according to many of those giving it—is going to the wrong project.

After the 1968-1973 drought, the eight nations of Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta banded together to form Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, CILSS. Today, its declared goal is food self-sufficiency for the Sahel.

National and international aid donors established the Club du Sahel, an informal aid-

coordinating body whose aim is to reach the CILSS food self-sufficiency target fastest by the year 2000.

Aid to the region now amounts to \$40 for each Sahelian every year; by comparison, per capita aid in Asia is only \$6. Yet per capita food production in the Sahel is steadily falling, and yields per hectare drop as soil fertility declines.

The Sahel's population grows at an annual rate of 2.5 per cent, while its food production increases at one per cent per year. At that rate the Sahel's population will have doubled by the year 2010, but its food production will only have grown by 30 per cent.

Each year some 5,000 hectares (12,500 acres) of the Sahel go under irrigation, but each year some 5,000 more hectares of irrigation projects break down "because of technical, maintenance or training factors", according to a Club du Sahel report.

"I think the area is slowly deteriorating," said Don Atkinson-Adams of the U.S. voluntary relief organization CARE, which helps run soil erosion and

The Sahel: What is going wrong?

dune stabilisation projects in Niger.

"Whether you see the desert as advancing or the Sahel as losing ground, a real catastrophe is on the way," said Mamadou Mahamane, director of a Niger aid project.

Niger is proud that 20-25 per cent of its annual budget goes to rural development, a high figure for the region. Yet nine out of ten of Niger's citizens live in the countryside. Upper Volta's 1982 budget grants the Ministry of Rural Development four per cent of national funds, though 92 per cent of the population is rural. Aid workers here claim that agricultural extension workers do not have enough petrol to drive out of town.

All the donors have made mistakes, admits Larry Dash, director of the Sahel Programme of the U.S. Agency for International Development. "We don't know what to do. Even if we decided to devote 80 per cent of aid next year to rural development we could not spend it, because of lack of trained people and infrastructure".

Trees are still being felled at a tremendous rate for fuel; even in the cities, the predominant fuel for domestic cooking and heating is

firewood. The steady deforestation leads to erosion, floods and desertification. But only 1.4 per cent of Sahel aid goes to reforestation projects.

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Then there is the carelessness

which leads herders to cut down

whole trees just so their goats can

eat the leaves, instead of chopping

off branches and leaving the tree

to recover.

The numbers of goats and don-

keys have already reached,

and the cattle and sheep are fast

approaching pre-drought levels.

This puts tremendous pressure on

the fragile rangeland. But the

experts realised only recently that

they did not really understand

what the herdsmen did, or why.

Ignorance of experts

Then there is the ignorance of experts. Dr. Ibrahima Toure of Mali, a senior UNESCO range-land official, describes the competition between veterinarians, hydrologists, ecologists and economists, all competing for funds for their projects. For instance, one effect of boreholes has been to bring large numbers of cattle together and thus spread disease among them. "We must

get vets talking to ecologists. It is pure laziness", Toure said.

Then there is the carelessness which leads herders to cut down whole trees just so their goats can eat the leaves, instead of chopping off branches and leaving the tree to recover.

At the CARE-funded dune-

fixation project at Yegalaane in

southern Niger, rows of young

trees are keeping huge dunes from

spilling into a lush river bottom

where millet, sorghum and veg-

etables are grown. Next year

CARE will stop paying the wages

of the villagers who now guard the

trees from camels and goats.

Atkinson-Adams hopes that the

villagers will continue to guard the

trees on their own, but admits that

probably they will not.

Literacy in most of the Sahelian nations is around five per cent, yet governments must teach the peasants complex lessons in ecology, lessons few Westerners have grasped. "It takes an enormous time to change the thinking of peasants" said Bourgoignie. "Yet we need a complete change in thinking by everybody."

"Even in the U.S. West, with all

our educated farmers, it took 25-30 years to get irrigation right", agreed USAID's Larry Dash.

The feeling of past mistakes has been strong in Club-CILSS thinking for about two years now, and a major re-examination is underway. "But what we emerge with may not look much different," Dash said. Though he did not mention it, planning is difficult now because CILSS and the U.N. Sahelian office (UNSO), both headquartered here in Ouagadougou, have grown so suspicious of one another over the years that now they are hardly speaking.

There is some good news. "Aid and the will of the Sahelian nations have prevented another major crisis," says Bourgoignie. Dash believes that the great river valleys in the south of the Sahel could one day make this area the breadbasket of Africa, if river blindness and sleeping sickness were brought under control to make more fertile land available.

—Earthscan

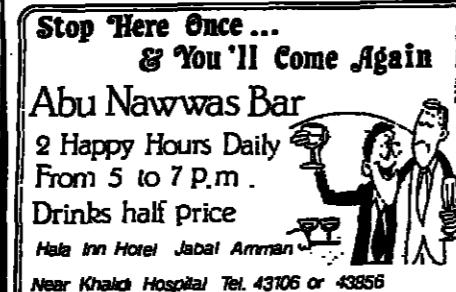
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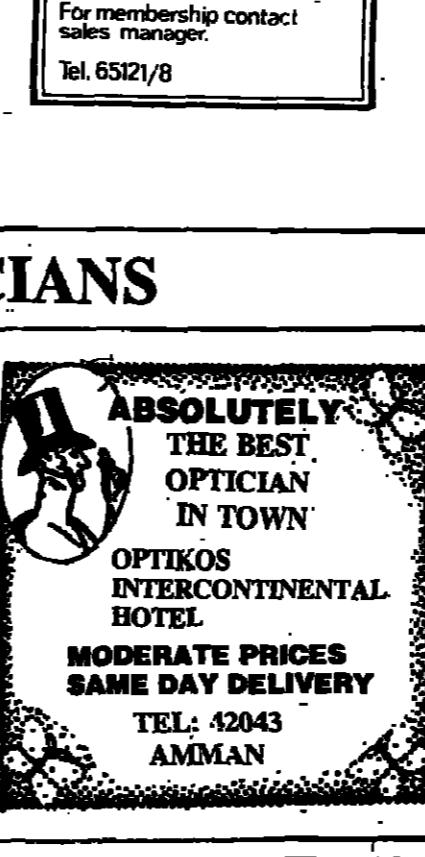
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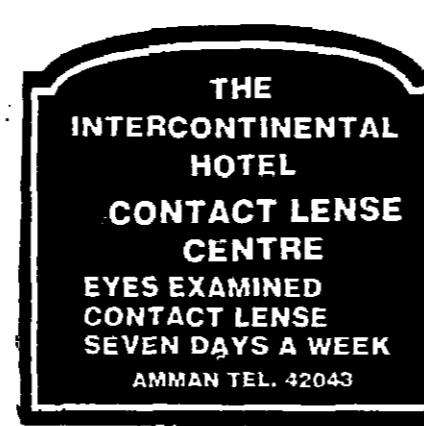
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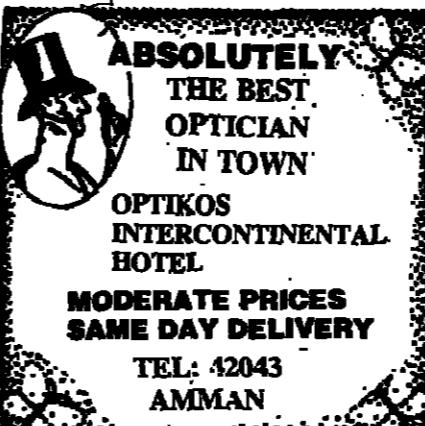
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Fares on most air routes will rise by 7 per cent

GENEVA (R) — Passenger fares on most world routes will rise by seven per cent in October as part of an industry plan to fight record losses, the chairman of an emergency airlines meeting said here Tuesday.

British Airways Managing Director Roy Watts told journalists the increase, which should earn the hard-pressed airlines an extra \$2 billion next year, was the largest jump airline executives felt the market would bear.

Fares on flights to and from Japan as well as between North and South America will be exempted from the increase, said Mr. Watts, who chaired the two-

day meeting organised by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

He said the increase was less than half the 16 per cent rise airlines calculated was needed to eliminate this year's losses, estimated at \$1.87 billion, and earn enough to pay rising interest rates and invest in new planes.

"This was the limit of what was achievable today," he said after the closed-door meeting, which ran beyond schedule as executives from 53 airlines and officials from seven governments hammered out a package.

"There is still a gap to be closed," he added. "What we've

done over the past two days is to make inroads into it."

The meeting also agreed to clamp down on illegal ticket discounting by monitoring how airlines stick to government-approved fare levels and penalising those which don't.

Illegal discounts—tickets which airlines dump onto the market at

cut-rate prices to fill unsold seats—cost the industry up to one billion dollars a year, Mr. Watts estimated.

IATA officials said the meeting agreed to consider bringing governments into IATA's ticket monitoring activities. Most of the association's 116 members are government-owned carriers.

These revenues—\$600 million this year due to rise to one billion in 1983—are mostly in African countries.

More efforts will be made to help members recover earnings now held in non-convertible currencies. IATA Director General Knut Hammerskjold said.

Passenger demand is growing

by only five to six per cent instead of the 10-12 per cent the airlines expected when they bought their present fleets of fuel-hungry planes before the 1973-1974 oil price rises.

Moreover, the airlines' interest rate payments should rise to \$1.6 billion this year and \$1.7 billion in 1983.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Wait until later in the day to patch up strained relationships with certain family members. A good time to organize your life so you can make rapid progress in the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are able to relieve yourself of pressures that have been annoying you earlier in the day. Be more optimistic.

TAUROUS (Apr. 20 to May 19) You may find it difficult to communicate properly with others during the daytime, but the evening is fine for such.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get busy with details of finance, but big investments are not wise now, since there are unusual forces at work.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make plans to have more abundance in the future. The planets are most favorable for getting ahead in career matters.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be sure to complete any work left undone before taking on new work. Discuss important business matters with financial experts.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan early for whatever you want to do, then carry through intelligently. This can be a particularly fine day for you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take time to put your business affairs in better order. Await a better time for looking into new outlets. Use care in motion.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Support persons who have been loyal to you in the past. Show increased devotion to loved one. Plan for the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your money situation and make plans to have more financial security. Strive to be more efficient in your work.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Have conferences with higher-ups early and gain their support and goodwill. Take time to improve your appearance.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Obtain the information you need from the right sources. A financial expert can give advice for a plan you have in mind.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Keep busy at tasks that can bring you added income in the days ahead. Handle important business matters wisely.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will be one who can solve difficult problems, so direct education along lines of investigations for best results. Give as fine a religious training as you can in order to maintain an optimistic manner. Sports are a must.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Major U.S. banks cut prime rate

NEW YORK (R) — Two major U.S. banks Monday lopped half a percentage point off the rates they charge on loans to their major corporate customers for the second time in a week.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, the country's fourth largest bank, said it cut its prime rate to 15.5 from 16 per cent.

Chemical Bank, ranked sixth, matched the reduction shortly after and a few smaller banks also followed suit.

The moves reinforced the recent easier trend seen in U.S. interest rates in recent weeks and other banks were expected to make similar reductions.

Analysts noted that the cuts reflected the fact that banks were

now paying less for their funds, thanks to the fall in short-term interest rates in the United States, and cautioned that many banks were reluctant to see their lending rates fall too rapidly.

High interest rates have been blamed for deepening the recession in the United States.

Last week in testimony before a congressional committee, Federal Reserve Board (Central Bank) Chairman Paul Volcker indicated he was prepared to take a slightly more flexible line over the bank's tight monetary policies.

Coming shortly after the Fed cut its discount rate—the charge it makes on loans to the banking system—to 11.5 per cent from 12—

the statement boosted hopes of a sustained fall in U.S. rates.

But Mr. David Jones, vice-president and economist with the Wall Street investment house Aubrey G. Lanston and Company, said that many banks were reluctant to cut lending rates too hastily.

This was despite the fact that the rate the banks now charge each other on overnight loans had fallen to 10.5 per cent from around 15 per cent at the beginning of the month.

Mr. Jones said he expected other banks would move gradually to the 15.5 per cent level. After Manufacturers Hanover cut its prime rate by half a point to 16 per

cent on July 19, all the others fell into line the following day.

But he said uncertainty over the future trend of short term interest rates made banks unwilling to see their lending rates decline too rapidly.

Mr. Jones also noted that with the prolonged recession and current liquidity squeeze, banks were encountering more non-paying loans to businesses which could not make loan payments on schedule.

With earnings depressed by the rise in non-paying loans, banks want to cover these higher costs by keeping lending rates well above the rates they pay for money in the credit market. Mr. Jones added.

Australian ore valued at \$140b

MELBOURNE (R) — The Roxby Downs area in South Australia contains one of the world's biggest deposits of copper, uranium and gold, according to assay results released in Melbourne.

The deposit northwest of Adelaide totals an estimated 32 million tonnes of copper, 1.2 million tonnes of uranium and 1.200 tonnes of gold, the Western Mining Corporation said Monday.

Company officials refused to estimate the ore's value but one expert estimated it at more than \$140 billion.

The figures quadrupled Australia's known reserves of uranium and indicated a reserve of copper six times larger than the Mount Isa mine in Queensland, presently the country's largest.

Mr. Hugh Morgan, executive director of Western Mining, said the Roxby Downs resource "ranks against the very largest deposits in the world."

U.K. scraps hire purchase limits

LONDON (R) — The British government abolished all hire purchase controls from midnight Monday in a move aimed particularly at helping the depressed motor industry.

The decision, announced by trade secretary Lord Cockfield in the House of Lords Monday, was also welcomed by makers and sellers of furniture and household goods such as refrigerators and washing machines.

It means finance houses and shops can make their own arrangements with buyers wanting to pay by instalments.

Up to now car buyers, for instance, had had to make one-third down payments and to clear the rest in two years.

Lord Cockfield told the peers the move was "consistent with our policy of dismantling unnecessary controls in the interests of freeing competition and removing economic distortions."

The employers' organisation, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), said it was a small step in the right direction to help stimulate the economy.

Mr. Peter Shore, opposition labour party spokesman on economic affairs, said he thought it would mostly help foreign importers.

UAE to reduce food imports

ABU DHABI (OPECN) — The United Arab Emirates plans to increase its domestic dairy and poultry production in order to reduce food imports, the ministry of planning said here.

A report on developments in the emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, said that an agricultural research centre had been set up and a number of animal husbandry and poultry farming projects were already under way in the Diddaga area. These projects were launched under a programme of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development.

The report made special mention of the fertile Al Nakheel area, considered as the "agricultural nerve centre" of the emirate, which produces a wide variety of vegetables and other farm products. It is not only able to meet the needs of Ras Al Khaimah, but also sells produce to other emirates.

With the help of the federal government, Ras Al Khaimah is increasing its efforts to improve and expand fruit farming.

Drought threatens southern Europe

MADRID (R) — Southern Europe is in the grip of a drought that has turned parts of the region into a tinderbox and threatens to cut hard into this year's harvest.

Spain is still recovering from last year's prolonged drought, the worst this century, and crops have again been hit by dry weather.

Agriculture ministry officials say the latest spell without rain means the barley crop could be 20 per cent below normal, and it will cost 75 billion pesetas (\$680 million) in subsidies and loans to farmers.

In southern Italy there has been little rain this year and Agriculture Minister Giuseppe Bartolomei has estimated that up to 70 per

cent of the wheat and forage harvest will be lost in the worst-hit areas of Sicily, Puglia, Basilicata and Calabria.

Italian farm organisations say their losses from the drought will be at least 1,700 billion lira (\$1.26 billion).

Fires have destroyed woods and farmland, especially in Sicily and Sardinia, where vines with an estimated value of 70 billion lira (\$50 million) have been lost, and there are fears that the over-use of wells could cause long-term damage.

In Portugal, the drought has caused heavy loss in the fruit and wine-growing areas of Coimbra. The French government has

granted emergency aid to the southern departments of Loire, Haute Loire, Lozere and Aveyron where wheat and barley production has been hit by the drought.

But a spokeswoman for the French agriculture ministry said estimates for the overall grain harvest were unaffected, and the situation was not comparable with the drought in 1976.

Portugal has also suffered from a severe heat wave, with temperatures of up to 45 degrees centigrade in Athens last month. But crops are thought to have suffered as much from heavy rain in April as from the hot weather.

Egyptians warned of acute crisis if government subsidies continue

All our resources will be going on subsidies," he added.

Apart from basic foods, the Egyptian government subsidises items ranging from oil products to refrigerators.

The president made clear that his government had yet to decide how to handle the problem, adding that there would be no immediate removal of subsidies.

Mr. Mubarak appeared to favour stabilising subsidies on foods except wheat, and removing subsidies from some less essential commodities over a three-year period.

This was in line with an economic plan proposed at a conference earlier this year, which the president said also urged total removal of food subsidies within five years.

But he recalled the 1977 food riots sparked off by partial removal of food subsidies, and said the social factor had to be considered when a decision was taken.

In an encouraging note to foreign investors, Mr. Mubarak denied that Egypt was returning to a closed economy. He said the open-door economic policy pursued by his predecessor Anwar Sadat in the early seventies would continue.

Increasing investments was the only way to the country's economic recovery, he added.

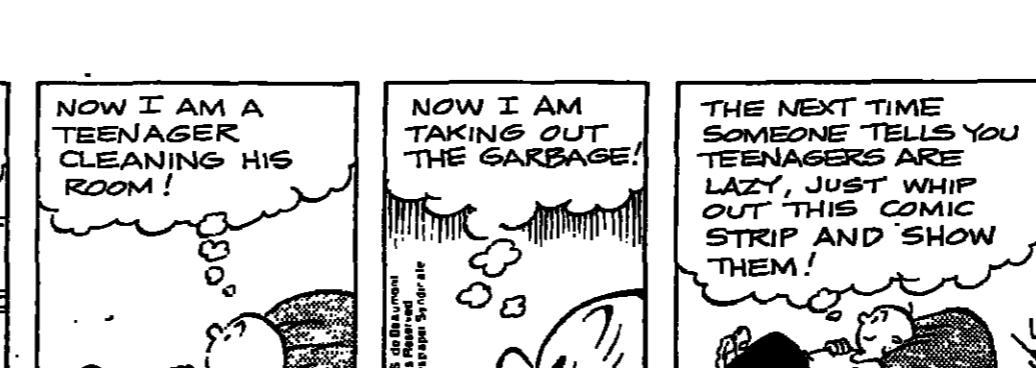
"We intend to exert a special effort to encourage the private sector," Mr. Mubarak said.

Since the government announced extra taxes on luxury goods earlier this month there has been speculation that Egypt might be reverting to the economic policies it followed throughout the sixties.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword

by James Barrick

ACROSS	26	Value highly	44	Lustrous	13	Gambling game
1	Stairs to a plane	28	Threatening	21	Sleep	
5	Wash	31	Track star	23	Full of grandeur	
10	Hazard	32	Jenner	52	Grasping tool	
14	Old Roman road	34	Quinine water	53	Ordinary speech	
15	Citrum's instrument	35	Abbr. in calendars	54	Place for a party	
16	— homo:	36	City on the Tiber	55	Heaven: comb. form	
17	High tableland	38	Grasslike plant	56	Be resolute	
18	Body part	39	Remotely	57	Staggering	
20	Ignoble	39	Snake	58	New Deal org.	
21	Settle snugly	40	A Titan	59	Entertainment award	
22	From — foot	40	Dunne or			

WORLD

Zimbabwean forces get close to kidnapped group

INSUZA. Southern Zimbabwe (R) — Zimbabwean troops and police believe they have encircled a group of renegade guerrillas and their six foreign hostages, security officials said Tuesday.

As the hunt entered its fourth day, the military tightened a cordon over the search area forbidding villagers in the Tjolotjo region to move more than 50 metres from their homes.

Confidence that their quarry was within reach appeared to have increased at search headquarters here, 10 kilometres from the scene of the abduction.

The guerrillas who snatched the tourists — two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — have said they will start shooting them on Friday unless the government accedes to certain political demands.

The gunmen, believed to number up to 10, claim to be guerrillas from the Rhodesian civil war ZIPRA army of Joshua Nkomo, now opposition leader.

They are demanding the release from detention of former ZIPRA commanders suspected of plotting against Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, and an end to alleged government harassment of Mr. Nkomo. The opposition leader has denounced the action.

Matabeleland province, which includes the Tjolotjo area, has been plagued by banditry since February, when Mr. Nkomo was dismissed from Zimbabwe's coalition on suspicion he was working to overthrow Mr. Mugabe.

The government has blamed dissident ex-ZIPRA guerrillas for the violence, in which at least 30 people have been killed.

The searchers, supported by armour, helicopters and planes, complain local people are providing the gunmen with food and shelter. Matabeleland province forms a bedrock of support for Mr. Nkomo's ZAPU party.

Officers said several ZAPU officials and the local party chairman were being questioned on suspicion of helping the outlaws as they force-marched their captives up to 12 kilometres a day.

The hostages are James Greenwell, 18, and Martyn Hodgson, 35, from Britain, Brett Baldwin and Kevin Ellis, both 33, from the United States and Australians Tony Bajzelz, 25, William Butler, 31.

British, American and Australian diplomats were keeping in close touch with the government. One said the governments did not want their nationals harmed but recognised that Zimbabwe could not be seen to succumb to threats.

China has many foreign spys, says army paper

PEKING (R) — China's army newspaper has warned that many foreigners in the country are spies and that secrets are being leaked by Chinese who are eager to make friends with foreign visitors.

The Liberation Army daily said most foreigners were in China for legitimate reasons.

"However," it added, "we should be soberly aware that foreign intelligence organisations and enemy spies are also making every effort to take advantage of this opportunity and disguise them-

selves as legal visitors to gather and steal our secrets."

There have been repeated warnings in the press recently about the importance of keeping state secrets, although most have been milder than the army newspaper's article.

A Chinese journalist was jailed for five years in March for leaking secrets to foreigners and last month an American teacher was deported for obtaining confidential documents on the Chinese economy.

Cameroun, U.S. leaders hold talks in Washington

WASHINGTON (R) — Cameroun President Ahmadou Ahidjo holds talks with senior U.S. officials after discussions Monday with President Reagan on a wide range of international issues.

The West African leader will meet Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Agriculture Secretary John Block Tuesday. The two cabinet officials led a trade mission to Cameroun earlier this year.

President Ahidjo told reporters he left the White House that he and Mr. Reagan had "expressed the need to accelerate the accession of Namibia to independence and to work for the elimination of apartheid for the advent of majority rule in South Africa."

Mr. Reagan also said the two African issues and the Middle East came up during talks in the oval office and added: "I hope he has gained a better understanding of the role we're trying to play."

An administration official, briefing reporters on President Ahidjo's visit, said the cordial

talks between the two leaders had underlined the friendly relations existing between Cameroun and the United States.

The administration official briefing reporters Monday said there were no surprises in the White House talks. He noted Cameroun had signed new agreements for economic cooperation with the United States shortly before President Ahidjo's visit.

The United States has a 1.2 million dollar aid programme for Cameroun focusing on agriculture and education.

After his White House visit, President Ahidjo spoke with the state department's director of refugee programmes, Richard Vine, and the administrator of the agency for international development, Peter McPherson.

Cameroun has had an influx of refugees during recent unrest in Chad and President Reagan earlier praised the Ahidjo government for taking in some 200,000 people fleeing "harsh regimes in neighbouring countries."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

♦ A 642

♦ K 852

♦ A

♦ A 1062

WEST EAST

♦ Q 1097 ♦ 53

♦ J 10 ♦ 9

♦ Q 107543 ♦ K 9862

♦ 3 ♦ QJ 98

SOUTH

♦ K 78

♦ A Q 7643

♦ Void

♦ K 754

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass

3 ♦ Pass 6 ♦ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♦.

Here's a chance to test your declarer play. Cover the East and West hands and decide how you would play six hearts.

The bidding might not have been scientific, but it was certainly effective. North's hand revalued to a good 19 points, and South decided that there was no way to find out how much duplication there was in the diamond suit, so he bid what he thought he could make. He was right, but he had to

play well to land his contract. West led a trump. Declarer won in hand and drew the remaining trump, ending in dummy. Then he cashed the ace of diamonds, and discarded a club from his hand! Declarer led a club to the king and continued with a low club. Had West followed suit with a low card, declarer intended finessing the ten. If East won the trick, it meant that the suit would break and declarer's spade loser would be discarded on the fourth club in dummy.

When West failed to follow suit, declarer's care in discarding a club on the ace of diamonds was rewarded.

Declarer rose with the ace of clubs and led a spade from the table. He intended just covering any card East played. When East played low, declarer inserted the eight. West won, but he was end played.

Since a diamond would have given a ruff-and-sluff, West returned a spade.

Declarer won the jack, cashed the king, then crossed to dummy with a trump to discard his last club on the ace of spades.

Naturally, all of our readers made the contract.

After all, it is the same theme as we used in Tuesday's hand, just disguised a little!

By Michael Fathers
Reuter

HO CHI MINH CITY — A new class of rich people has emerged in Communist Vietnam living off the sale of contraband goods, pharmaceuticals, black market foreign currency dealings and the spoils of corruption.

Residents say corruption is a way of life in Ho Chi Minh City just as it was when the town was called Saigon before the United States-backed government fell in April 1975.

An outspoken critic of the government, former deputy Health Minister Mrs. Duong Quyen Hoa, told Reuters that corruption was everywhere and affected officials from both the North and the South, enabling some to amass large sums of money.

Former Saigon residents who had managed to keep some capital were benefiting from a large-scale trade in foreign currency, Western consumer goods and much-needed medicine, caused by severe shortages of hard currency and the collapse of Vietnam's foreign trade, she said.

For a city where the average wage is 200 duong (\$20 at the official rate) a month and shortages are perennial there is a considerable number of well-patronised restaurants serving luxury food and wine at a cost of about 300 duong a meal.

The new rich

Filling the tables are the new rich who do not seem to fear this ostentation.

The open-air Lam Son cafe, opposite Saigon's former opera

TASS says American aid Somalia to help attack Ethiopia

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet News Agency TASS said Tuesday that U.S. arms shipments to Somalia were intended to prop up a "collapsing regime" there and provoke attacks on Ethiopia.

Officers said several ZAPU officials and the local party chairman were being questioned on suspicion of helping the outlaws as they force-marched their captives up to 12 kilometres a day.

The hostages are James Greenwell, 18, and Martyn Hodgson, 35, from Britain, Brett Baldwin and Kevin Ellis, both 33, from the United States and Australians Tony Bajzelz, 25, William Butler, 31.

British, American and Australian diplomats were keeping in close touch with the government. One said the governments did not want their nationals harmed but recognised that Zimbabwe could not be seen to succumb to threats.

U.S. official discusses aid with El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Thomas Enders, the U.S. State Department's highest-ranking expert on Latin American affairs, met El Salvador's interim president at the weekend to discuss continued American aid to the country, diplomatic and official sources said Tuesday.

The talks, not publicly announced either by the government or the U.S. Embassy, were held shortly before President Reagan is due to report to Congress on whether El Salvador is making progress on human rights and promoting a controversial American-sponsored land reform programme.

Mr. Reagan must make the report by Wednesday in order to continue supplying aid to the government here.

News of Mr. Enders' talks with Alvaro Magana came as the state department said that the United States had objected strongly to El Salvador about cases of torture.

The sources said Mr. Enders had discussed the country's problems with the interim president as well as with Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia, business leaders, land reform officials and representatives of human rights bodies.

El Salvador's human rights commission said last week that more than 3,000 civilians had been murdered and urged Mr. Reagan not to certify to Congress that progress had been made.

The commission blamed most of the killings on security forces and said human rights violations were continuing on a massive scale.

According to the left-leaning Catholic Church legal aid organisation here, 466 civilians were murdered last January, 532 in February, 526 in March and 355 in April.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said any torture incident was inexcusable, though he declined to comment on specific cases.

Polish M.P. says freeing Walesa unlikely

VIENNA (R) — Interned Polish Union Leader Lech Walesa is unlikely to be freed in the near future, a senior Polish official said here Tuesday.

Jerzy Ozdowski, vice-president of the Polish sejm (parliament), said the release of the head of the suspended Independent Trade Union Solidarity "will depend on how that progress had been made.

But mainly it would depend on the attitude of the Solidarity leaders still interned, Mr. Ozdowski said, adding that talks between them and representatives of both the government and the Catholic Church "have not brought the expected result."

Mr. Walesa, who is being kept at a secluded government hunting lodge near the Soviet frontier, was not among more than 1,200 internees, out of a total of 1,850, released from camps last week.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Japan's floods kill 275 with 87 missing

TOKYO (R) — A 23-year-old man was rescued from his car Tuesday after being stranded for four days by landslides caused by heavy rains which devastated areas of Southern Japan at the weekend, police said.

They said the death toll from the deluge in the area around Nagasaki had risen to 275 as thousands of police and soldiers recovered more bodies.

Eighty-seven people are still missing and most are presumed to have died in landslides or drowned in flooding rivers.

Weathermen said the rainy season had ended in Southern Japan but would continue for a few more days in central and northern regions.

Painter Dali made a Spanish marquis

MADRID (R) — Surrealist artist Salvador Dali was created a marquis by King Juan Carlos for his "exceptional contribution to Spanish culture." He was named Marquis of Dali of Pubol and praised as an "extraordinary painter whose work was among the most significant artistic creations of our times."

The "Orly" group, believed by French police to belong to the Beirut-based Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), cited the agreement as the motive for two bomb attacks in Paris over the past week.

A total of 17 people were injured in the blasts in the city's Latin quarter last Tuesday and on Saturday.

French minister denies secret pact with ASALA

PARIS (R) — French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre Monday denied claims by an Armenian Extremist organisation that the government had made and broken a secret pact with it.

The "Orly" group, believed by French police to belong to the Beirut-based Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), cited the agreement as the motive for two bomb attacks in Paris over the past week.

Interviewed on French television, Mr. Defferre said "I have made no secret undertaking with anyone whatsoever."

But he said he had told representatives of the French Armenian community after a series of bombings earlier this year that such violence would only harm their interests.

TV could hinder development of culture, U.N. official says

MEXICO CITY (R) — The spread of commercial television could impoverish the development of individual national cultures, a leading United Nations official told the opening of a 120-nation conference Monday.

Amadou-Mahatir Mbow of Senegal, director general of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), told delegates at the conference's inaugural session that world cultures were becoming more uniform.

He said this was partly due to recent technological advances, including satellite broadcasting, cable television, videocassettes and videodiscs, which had broadened the international audience for commercial programmes.

"The question must be asked whether this (development) does not run the risk of impoverishing the... creativity of each people," he said.

The next three days will be handed over to two commissions.

One will discuss theoretical issues, while the other will focus on the preservation of historical monuments, educational curricula, the financing of culture and the transmission of culture through the media.

Illegal Solidarity radio station found by Polish police

WARSAW (R) — Polish police have found an illegal radio transmitting station in the western city of Wroclaw which broadcast programmes supporting the suspended Solidarity Trade Union, the official PAP news agency said Tuesday.

Holding foreign currency is illegal and the government seeks to control the black market by issuing dollar-equivalent script notes to the beneficiaries of foreign remittances.

These can be used to purchase imported goods at special government stores for foreigners known as IMEX(import/export) or Intershops. They are then sold for duong at 10 times the official rate.

For Vietnamese from the austere North where privation has been a way of life for nearly 30 years, this is a rich city and corruption is the only way they can earn enough to buy the luxuries they see, residents say.

Bribes and payoffs affect every aspect of life in Ho Chi Minh City where a large bureaucracy demands permits and pieces of paper for every activity.

Payments are made monthly to escape being sent to the feared new economic zones. People caught listening to foreign radio broadcasts or dealing in foreign currency, traffic offenders and curfew breakers, all add money to the illegal rotation of funds.

I saw a soldier from the North hand over two packets of his government-issued sugar ration and cash for a length of material in Ho Chi Minh City's main market.

Mr. Hoa, the former deputy health minister, said "Of course people are punished. But if you pursue the offenders too vigorously you risk touching the